United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge			I. Shadur	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge					
CASE NUMBER		00 0	C 4987	DATE	8/16	5/2000			
CASE TITLE		Michael Frenzel vs. Black & Decker, Inc.							
[In the following box (a) indicate the party filing the motion, e.g., plaintiff, defendant, 3rd party plaintiff, and (b) state briefly the nature of the motion being presented.]									
DOCKET ENTRY:									
(1)	1) ☐ Filed motion of [use listing in "Motion" box above.]								
(2)	□ Brie								
(3)	Answer brief to motion due Reply to answer brief due								
(4)	□ Ruli	Ruling/Hearing on set for at							
(5)	□ Statı	Status hearing[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at							
(6)		Pretrial conference[held/continued to] [set for/re-set for] on set for at							
(7)		set for/re-set for] on at							
(8)	□ [Ben	h/Jury trial] [Hearing] held/continued to at							
(9)	□ This	ase is dismissed [with/without] prejudice and without costs[by/agreement/pursuant to] CP4(m) General Rule 21 FRCP41(a)(1) FRCP41(a)(2).							
[Other docket entry] Enter Memorandum Opinion and Order. Accordingly this Court finds that based on the state court proceedings to date "it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction" (28 U.S.C. 1447(c)), so that the just-quoted statute mandates a remand. This Court so orders, and as permitted by LR 81.2 it directs that the certified copy of the remand order by mailed forthwith.									
(11)		further detail see orde advised in open court.	er attached to the origi	nal minute order.]					
	No notices required.	advised in open court.				Document Number			
	Notices mailed by judge's staff.				number of notices				
Ť	Notified counsel by telephone.				AUG 1 7 2000				
✓	Docketing to mail notices.				1.				
✓	Mail AO 450 form. Copy to judge/magistrate judge.		ED-7 FILED FOR DOCKE	TING	docketing depute initials				
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		, minus	•	received in	mailing deputy initials				

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

MICHAEL	FRENZEL,)		
	Plaintiff,))		
ν.) No.	00 C 4987	
	DECKER (U.S.), INC.,)		DOCKETED
	Defendant.)		AUG 172000

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Black & Decker (U.S.), Inc. ("Black & Decker") has filed a Notice of Removal ("Notice") to bring to this District Court this personal injury action by Michael Frenzel ("Frenzel"), originally filed against Black & Decker in the Circuit Court of Cook County. For the reason briefly stated in this memorandum opinion and order, this Court sua sponte remands this action to the Circuit Court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

Because of the Illinois statutory prohibition against the inclusion of an express ad damnum in such personal injury actions (735 ILCS 5/2-604), Frenzel's Complaint concludes each of its four counts¹ by simply praying for judgment against Black & Decker, Inc. in a "fair and reasonable sum" in excess of \$50,000 (a prayer that places his lawsuit on the high side of the watershed separating jurisdiction of the Circuit Court's Law Division from its Municipal Division). Black & Decker's counsel,

Those counts state alternative theories of liability, not a basis for cumulative recovery.

obviously totally unfamiliar with this District Court's LR 81.2 (which was specifically adopted to deal with that problem in personal injury cases having potential removability to the federal courts on diversity of citizenship grounds), has not conformed to its provisions that are geared toward pinning a plaintiff such as Frenzel down as to the damages he actually seeks. Instead Notice ¶8 simply says:

On information and belief, the amount in controversy exceeds the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) exclusive of interest and costs.

But LR 81.2 requires more than that. In addition to a defendant having to state its good faith belief that the amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional amount (LR 81.2(a)(1)), LR 81.2(a)(2)(A) or (B) requires either an interrogatory response or an admission by the plaintiff "that the damages actually sought by that plaintiff exceed the jurisdictional amount" or such a response or admission "declining to agree that the damage award to that plaintiff will in no event exceed the jurisdictional amount." Any such response or admission is totally missing from the Notice, so that no adequate showing of the requisite amount in controversy--and

 $^{^{2}\,}$ Notice $\P 8$ provides no reason for that belief on Black & Decker's part.

³ Because Black & Decker has sought removal within 30 days after service, it hasn't had time to seek any such thing.

hence of the presence of federal jurisdiction--has been made.4

Accordingly this Court finds that based on the state court proceedings to date "it appears that the district court lacks subject matter jurisdiction" (28 U.S.C. §1447(c)), so that the just-quoted statute mandates a remand. This Court so orders, and as permitted by LR 81.2(b) it directs that the certified copy of the remand order be mailed forthwith.

Milton I. Shadur

Senior United States District Judge

Date: August 16, 2000

⁴ As if that were not enough, Notice ¶4 speaks mistakenly in terms of Frenzel's Illinois <u>residence</u> and of Black & Decker's Maryland <u>residence</u> (the latter assertion being doubly defective, ignoring as it does the concept of dual corporate citizenship in 28 U.S.C. §1332(c)(1)). By definition, diversity of citizenship jurisdiction calls for identification of the parties' states of <u>citizenship</u>. Because it is possible to remand the present removal effort only once, Black & Decker is expected to clean up its act in that respect if it were to satisfy the requirements of LR 81.2 at any time in the future.